The Caledonian Mercury. No 10,514.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 26. 1789.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, January 26. will be presented
The Comic OPERA of The

DUENNA;
OR, THE
DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

Don Jerome, — Mr WILSON;
Don Antonio, Mr BLAND, Jun.;
Don Ferdinand, Mr ARCHER;
Father Paul, Mr HALLION;
Lopez, Mr J. BLAND;
Father Augustine, Mr SPARKS;
Lay Brother, Mr CHARTERIS;
1st servant, Mr Henderson;—2d Servant, Mr Charteris, Jun.
And Don Isaac Mendoza, Mr BELL.
Donna Louisa, Mrs SPARKS;
Margaret (the Duenna) Mrs CHARTERIS;
Inis, Mrs ARCHER;
And Donna Clara (with the favourite Scotch Songs in the part of Don Carlos) by Miss GEORGE;
Her second appearance this season.

In the course of the Opera will be introduced an entire new Song, composed by Signior Giordini,
By Miss GEORGE.

To which will be added A Farce, called
BON TON.

Sir John Trotley, Mr WILSON;
Colonel Tivy, Mr BELL;
And Lord Minikin, Mr ARCHER.
Lady Minikin, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
And Miss Tittup, Mrs BARRESFORD.
The next Play Night will be on THURSDAY.

Mr HOLMAN made his second appearance on Saturday evening, in the character of *Hamlet* and was received with unbounded applause.

New Assembly Rooms,
GEORGE STREET.

THE Proprietors finding that the mode they proposed for subscribing to the Assemblies this winter, has not met with general approbation, did, at a general meeting held the 12th January, come to the following resolutions as to the mode of admission in future.

I. That the Ladies subscription shall be One Guinea.

II. That the subscription for Gentlemen who are Proprietors of the Rooms shall be One Guinea.

III. That the subscription for Gentlemen who are not proprietors of the Rooms, shall be Two Guineas.

IV. That each subscriber shall have twenty four admission-tickets.

V. Subscribers when absent to have the power of granting two of these tickets for each Assembly, (either to a Lady or a Gentleman) *and no more*; when present *only one*; and no ticket will procure admittance unless dated and signed by the granter; and the tickets thus granted are not again to be transferable.

VI. Each non-subscriber to pay 3 s. at the door on presenting his ticket.

VII. Each Director is allowed two additional tickets extraordinary for each Assembly, which he may transfer, adding the word "*Director*" to his signature.

VIII. *No admission without a ticket on any account whatever.*

Subscription books are open at the house of William Graham, Esq; Master of the Ceremonies, Number 66. Prince's Street, and Mr Thomas Sanderson, merchant, Luckenbooths, to either of whom the Nobility and Gentry intending to subscribe, are requested to send their names and subscription money, where they will also receive their tickets.

The first Assembly to be on Thursday the 29th January.

This Day are Published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
(Elegantly printed in two large vols 8vo, illustrated with elegant MAPS, price 14s. bound),

TRAVELS
FROM ST PETERSBURGH, IN RUSSIA,
TO VARIOUS PARTS OF
A S I A.
In Two Volumes.
By John Bell of Antermony, M. D.
CONTAINING,

I. A Journey from St Petersburgh, in Russia, to Ispahan, the capital of Persia.

II. A Journey from St Petersburgh to Tobolski, the capital of Siberia—through the country of the Kalmuck and other Tartar nations—by the Baikal sea or lake—the desart of Zama, and the great wall of China, to Pekin, the capital—a journey of above 6000 miles—and also the return by a different route. To which is added, the journal of M. de Lange during his residence in China.

III. A Journey from Petersburgh to Derbent, on the coast of the Caspian sea.

IV. A Journey from Petersburgh to Constantinople.

§†§ The high character which these travels bear, in point of authentic information, and the great variety of curious matter to be found in them respecting those countries thro' which the author travelled, by a route which as yet is very little known, joined to the extreme scarcity of this book, from the demand for it upon the Continent, were the motives for the publication of this new edition. The maps in the former edition being wretchedly executed, and at the same time quite erroneous and imperfect, the publisher has substituted in their place new and accurate maps, taken from the latest and best authorities, particularly the Russian Atlas, in which the author's route is carefully traced, together with the several towns, villages, and stations, which are mentioned in the course of his travels.

CHINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

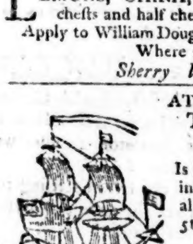
TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouse of RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. LEITH, on Tuesday the 27th current, at one o'clock afternoon, a considerable quantity of CHINA ORANGES and LEMONS, of an excellent quality, and in fine order.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.
Just arrived from St Lucar,
In the Jean, Peter Skirven Master,

LEMONS, CHINA, and BITTER ORANGES, in chests and half chests.

Apply to William Douglas, Quality Street, Leith,
Where also may be had,
Sherry Wine in Butts.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.



THE LOVELY MARY,
ALEX. GORDON Master,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 5th February 1789.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, near the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours. Mornings and evenings on board the ship.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, January 26. 1789.

THE Solicitor having this day received a letter, dated the 22d instant, subscribed MONTESQUE, the writer of the letter is requested to call on Mr Bremner, Deputy-Solicitor, who will give satisfactory answers to the queries contained in the letter, and the strictest secrecy may be depended on.

SALE OF PRINTS BY AUCTION.
Tomorrow will be published,

A CATALOGUE of Choice and Beautiful PRINTS, just arrived from the Continent, which are to be sold off without reserve, in Martin's elegant Sale Room, Old Bank Close, on Wednesday 28th and the two subsequent evenings, at six o'clock, and every article put up at the pleasure of the company.

Catalogues to be had at W. Martin's Shop, Lawn-market.

MARMALADE ORANGES.
Just arrived from SAN LUCAR by the ship Margaret, after a passage of 35 days,

SEVILLE BITTER ORANGES, in the highest perfection for MARMALADE, in half-chests or by the lib.

Fine ripe Seville CHINA ORANGES, in half-chests and in dozens.

Finest ripe juicy LEMONS for shrub, &c. in chests, half-chests, or in dozens,—at the Warehouse of JAMES SHEPPARD and CO. No. 22. South Bridge.

N. B. Sugars (to those who take fruits,) at prime cost.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.

JUST arrived in the Margaret, Robert Gray master, from San Lucar, after a short passage,

LEMONS, CHINA and BITTER ORANGES, in chests and half-chests,

Apply to John Reddie, merchant, St Ninian-street, Edinburgh; or to James Robertson, grocer in Leith; or James Anderson, cooper in Leith.

N. B. The Bitter Oranges are in perfection for Marmalade.

Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt.

THE Members of the HUNT are requested to meet in Richard Forrester's, Linlithgow, on Tuesday the 3d of February next, in terms of their Resolutions.

Dinner on the table precisely at four o'clock.

Sir ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Bart. in the Chair.
Mr SHARP of Houston, Croupier.
By Order of the Hunt,
JOHN ANDREW Sec.

SKATING CLUB.

THE Members of the Skating Club are requested to dine at Fortune's, upon Monday the 2d February next.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

Such gentlemen as mean to attend, will please leave their names with the waiter.——By order of the Council,
J. RAE Secretary.

Pickled Herrings and Beef.

JUST now imported from Glasgow, and to be SOLD by [illegible] Leith,

A parcel of HERRINGS of an excellent quality, in barrels at 24 s. per barrel, and firkins at 7 s. per firkin.

Also good ZETLAND BEEF, at 37 s. per barrel.

Commissions punctually answered.

FUNERAL LODGE.

THE MASTER of the LODGE ROMAN EAGLE, presents his most respectful compliments to the Right Worshipful Masters of the Lodges in or near Edinburgh, and the Brethren in general, and begs leave to inform them, That the Funeral Lodge in honour of the late DOCTOR BROWN, will be held on Wednesday next the 28th current, at Six o'Clock P. M. in St Andrew's Chapel, foot of Carrubber's Close.

As the profits of this meeting are devoted to the benefit of MRS BROWN and her numerous family, it is hoped every brother who conveniently can attend, will not neglect this opportunity of discharging two of the principal duties incumbent upon Masons, by contributing to the relief of the Widow and Fatherless, and at the same time, paying a tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased Brother, eminent in Masonry, as the Founder of a Lodge, but still more distinguished in the learned world.

Tickets, price 2 s. 6 d. to be had at Mr Spankie's, opposite to the Tron Church; Mr Lamont, surgeon, St Andrew's Street; Mess. Creech, Elliot, Hill, and Mudie, booksellers; Mr C. Denovan, printer, Lawn market; Mr M'Intyre, druggist, Nicolson's Street; at John's Coffeehouse, and at St Andrew's Chapel, betwixt twelve and three, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, as well as at the hour of meeting.

Operative brethren will be provided with tickets at 1 s. 6 d. each, by Mr Alexander Crawford, and Mr James Dickson.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 13. 1789. } THO. CRUDEN, Secretary. ALEX. AITCHISON, Clerk.

N. B. As the meeting is expected to be numerous, brethren who are possessed of aprons will be so kind as bring them along with them. The chapel will be lighted with wax.

TO BE SOLD.

AN elegant and well finished Lodging, all within itself, on the north side of George's Street, in the centre between Frederick and Castle Street, consisting of fourteen fire rooms and kitchen, cellars, a stable for four horses, coach-house, and hay loft, a pump-well, and a back area; also has a soft water pipe in the kitchen, and many other conveniencies; has been possessed for two years by a genteel family, consequently is well seasoned.

For particulars, apply to John Hay, builder, Register-Street.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE HOUSE in Prince's Street, No. 22, possessed by William Cuming, Esq;—The house consists of dining room, drawing room, three bed chambers, with large closets, a kitchen and large room below stairs, with four cellars, water pipe, and cistern, and back ground.

For particulars, apply to Mr Beveridge, No. 24, Prince's Street.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of William Ward, vintner at Musselburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of February next 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

These TWO PARKS, lying in the east fields of Musselburgh, at the back of Pinkie dyke, on the south side of the road leading to Prestonpans, one of them presently in grass, and other fallow. Both the inclosures are well watered, by a continual run from Pinkie-Burn.

They hold feu of the town of Musselburgh, for payment of a small feu-duty, in full of all cess, minister's stipend, and other public burdens, and the entry of heirs and singular successors taxed by the rights.

For particulars, application may be made to Andrew Pitcairn writer in Edinburgh. And John Skail farmer in Musselburgh will show the premisses.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
THURSDAY, *Jan.* 22.

THEIR Lordships met at four o'clock, and after prayers, ordered that the Bishop of Lincoln do preach before this House on the 30th instant; the Earl of Pomfret took the oaths and his seat; they then adjourned during pleasure, until near five o'clock, when the House being resumed, the order of the day was read for their Lordships resolving themselves into a Committee on the

STATE OF THE NATION.
Lord Walsingham in the Chair.

The Clerk having read the resolutions brought up from the Commons, which were to the following effects:

Resolved, That the supreme authority should be granted to the Prince of Wales, as Regent, under certain limitations.

Resolved, That the Prince Regent should not confer Peerages but on persons of the Royal issue, and those at full age.

Resolved, That he should not grant offices, pensions, nor salaries for life, or in reversion.

Resolved, That the real and personal property of his Majesty should be secured, and not be considered as appertaining to, or under the controul of the Prince Regent.

Resolved, That the persons attendant on his Majesty, and the officers of the houshold in general, should be under the exclusive controul of her Majesty.

Earl *Camden* rose, and lamented that his age and infirmity rendered him so little equal to the task his noble colleagues had thought proper to entrust him with; he should, therefore, as briefly as the nature of the business would admit, state what he had to advance in support of the resolutions; to the first of which he did not deem it necessary to trouble their Lordships with a single word, it being universally agreed that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was the most proper person to be entrusted with the sovereign power during his Majesty's indisposition, under certain limitations. Whether those now before their Lordships were the best that could have been produced, might possibly be matter of debate; it was undoubtedly the duty of that House to investigate a matter of such magnitude with proper deliberation; at the same time carefully to avoid every species of unnecessary delay, much of which had taken place through the question of right having been brought forward, he knew not how, and indeed which seemed now almost forgotten. The two branches of the Legislature had, however, disposed of that question; it was therefore only for the Committee to endeavour to fill up the remaining branch, that the functions of government might be rendered as complete as the singular situation of the nation would admit; this had unaccountably devolved on the characters with whom he had the honour to act as ministers, when in fact their power was no more—all power, said the Noble Peer, is now in reality, or shortly will be with those who are termed the *Opposition*: They had however thought it their duty to bring these resolutions forward; to the second and fifth of which some objections might be made, but he trusted the House would recollect, that they were only called upon to make temporary regulations, not permanent ones: His Majesty's indisposition might continue but a short period, perhaps it might last half a year or a year, or a much shorter time; it was therefore their duty to provide such measures, that when that happy event took place, his Majesty should not be in a worse situation than at the commencement of his malady, nor find any thing done, which, if he should deem it improper, he might not with the utmost ease undo; which would not be the case, if the Regent had the power of creating Peers; that was a prerogative of the crown, which even kings should at all times exercise in a cautious manner. His Lordship said, he could undertake to prove, that it was unwise for any Sovereign to lavish his honours beyond a certain degree; he was free to say, he had the greatest confidence in the Prince of Wales, his exalted virtues and distinguished abilities were equal to his birth and eminent situation, nor would he withhold that praise which was so justly due to those truly noble characters, and Hon. Gentlemen, who were honoured with his Royal Highness's confidence, and who would soon be the successors of the present administration: he was conscious of their great talents and abilities to be of the most essential service to their country—let them pursue that object, by increasing the revenue, extending trade, and forming alliances, and they would undoubtedly receive the support of the people, and of that House, without the Regent having the power of creating Peers to carry their measures into effect; were there any persons, who, from their service to their country, or attachment to the Sovereign, looked up to that honour, they surely might wait the King's recovery, or they would perhaps receive additional lustre from its being conferred by Parliament, [*a loud cry of* Hear! Hear! *from the opposition*] which, said the noble Lord, was actually done in the minority of Henry VI. The more amiable the character of the Prince of Wales, the more necessary it becomes to prevent him increasing the number of their Lordships; he knew the difficulty of refusing pressing solicitations, particularly as the time of power might be short; when the solicitor could say, if it is not done now it cannot be done at all; but, said his Lordship, I shall probably be told that the officers of his Majesty's houshold being intended to be under the exclusive controul of the Queen, will of course join the present Minister in opposition to their successors. He could not suppose for a moment that that exalted character would lend her countenance to thwart the measures of her son; nature revolted at the idea: but even should this be the case, the patronage of the navy, army, East and West Indies, and other things, would overbalance the votes of the Lords of the Bedchamber, Chamberlain, and other menial servants of the King. He had another reason for wishing them to be under the controul of her Majesty; on the recovery of the King, and being informed of the nature of his disorder, he would immediately see the necessity of his Royal Highness having been appointed Regent, and perhaps, as readily convinced of the necessity of the change of administration on that account; but his feelings must be hurt to find those domestic attendants with whom he had passed his leisure hours, removed, and persons appointed in their situations, perhaps, not agreeable to him. Indeed, said his Lordship, it has not been usual, on any change of the servants of the Crown, to remove those immediately about his Majesty's person. His Lordship said, the second examination of the physicians was, in his opinion, extremely indecent, and concluded by hoping that the several resolutions would meet with the concurrence of the Committee.

Earl *Faulconberg*, with much warmth, noticed that part of the Lord President's speech which seemed to cast a reflection on the Lords of the Bedchamber, of which he was one. His Lordship declared, that no authority, however high, ever had or should influence his conduct in that House; he had held his situation eleven years, with these sentiments, and whilst he held it, should continue to act in the same manner; was it then decent, in the presence of the Duke of York, and that House, to throw out an idea which so glaringly reflected on him, and every nobleman in a similar situation?

Earl *Camden* explained.

Earl of *Winchelsea*, (a Lord of the Bedchamber) said, he believed the Lord President had been misunderstood; much had been said in another place on the subject, but the assertions having no sort of foundation, at least he knew they were unmerited, in regard to himself, he therefore thought they only deserved silent contempt.

[illegible] highly commended Lord Fauconberg for the spirited manner in which he had vindicated the Lords of the Bed-chamber, and justified his own individual conduct. The learned Prelate observed, that he had often heard, with infinite regret, the Lords of the Bed-chamber, Scotch Lords, and the Bench of Bishops, treated with the utmost contempt, as if they were merely at the will of a Minister, although, to his own knowledge, nothing could be more untrue than such an assertion; nor did he believe more independent Peers could be found in that House than were in either of the above descriptions. Without, however, descanting upon a subject with which their Lordships must be so well acquainted, he would beg leave to trouble the House with a few words upon the resolutions then before them; and this he should do with the utmost diffidence, [illegible] of the superior talents of many of their Lordships, and with that gravity and temper which the importance and melancholy nature of the subject demanded. Much time had been expended already upon investigations, which, in his humble opinion, would be found as useless as they had been unnecessary; for certainly, when the two Houses of Parliament first met, and unfortunately found the Legislature was incomplete, they should have instantly proceeded to supply the defect as far as was in their power, and rendered the executive government as complete as possible. But how? not by disputing upon questions by no means connected with, or necessary to the subject, but by addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to supply that deficiency, which by an affliction of the Almighty upon his Royal Parent, had become vacant. He should here trouble their Lordships with a position, which some people he knew would not contend against, this was, that the sovereignty of this country was given by the people; that the powers annexed to it were for the benefit of the community at large; and that in case of demise, or incapacity, it reverted back to the people who had bestowed it; upon this ground, in an instance of incapacity, the choice of a Regent certainly fell upon the two Houses of Parliament, who having the power, could choose whom, and as many as they thought proper, and therefore he presumed it was that an Hon. Gentleman had asserted in another place, that the Heir Apparent had no more right to the Regency than he or any other individual; but, unfortunately for those who professed that opinion, it was not true; there was a positive law against them, the law of succession, by which it would be found the Crown never reverted to the people, but actually and absolutely devolved to the Heir Apparent; this, he knew, might be said, was only in case of a demise; but he should contend, that an incapacity to execute the necessary duties attendant on the trust, was a political demise; for, incapable to produce those benefits to the public, for which regal authority had been given, and another was necessary to come forward, that other must be him to whom the authority would have devolved on a natural demise; he was led to this opinion, and he trusted it would not be considered a light one, when he mentioned that Grotius had made this distinction upon speaking of a King, and repeatedly

treating such a person as possessing two bodies, a natural and politic one—it must be owned, however melancholy the conclusion, that our Sovereign was no longer in possession of the latter, for the two Houses had come to a resolution confirming his incapacity, and they had also come to resolutions, which though he did not intend to condemn, he could not applaud; for they had spent much time upon a discussion of RIGHT, but what was meant by that right, he really had not heard defined;—he knew it was not to be found in common law, for there had not a similar case occurred: nor was it to be found in statute law; where, then, were they to look for this right, but in the eye of reason! — If a natural demise had taken place with our present Sovereign, the Prince of Wales would unquestionably have been his undisputed successor, and therefore, although he might not have the right to become Regent, he certainly had an indisputable claim. This drew him to conclude, that the question came to this single point, that the Prince of Wales was or was not of capacity to succeed his royal father; if he was not to be trusted as regent, in his opinion it was a declaration that he ought not to be, should there be a necessity for his being king. He had heard it asserted by those who had supported the precedents, that there was no difference between an heir presumptive and an heir apparent, while to him there appeared this most essential one, that the heir apparent must expect in the natural course of things to come into the possession of his father's crown, which the heir presumptive could not conclude would be the case without the adoption of some unfair means. This single distinction, the learned prelate thought sufficient to show the precedents which had been produced were not in the least analagous to the question before them, any more than the instance which the noble and learned President of the Council had introduced of a leasehold tenant in tail being permitted to fell timber, which would not be granted to a yearly tenant; for it must be remembered, that the heir apparent could not possibly divest himself of the recollection, that by any improper conduct he would injure that property which must ultimately be his own. His Lordship then entered into a long and judicious investigation of the propriety of fettering his Royal Highness with any restrictions whatever, and which, after putting in many points of view, he affirmed to be both improper and unnecessary, and thought it was pretending a distrust where the utmost confidence ought to be placed. He denied being in the least a party man; and he hoped no noble Lord would give his vote that night as such. It was a question of the utmost importance, as it involved the preservation of our glorious constitution; a constitution that he would cheerfully lay down his life to preserve. This might be considered a bold assertion; but it was not more bold than true; because, in his mind, it would be a continuation of unspeakable blessings to millions. The learned Prelate declared, that, in the course of his whole speech, he had confined himself to *a* not *the* heir apparent; because, if he had taken the filial piety exemplary conduct, and praise-worthy example of our amiable Prince of Wales, in this present trying crisis, into his mind, he might have been for trusting more than policy might have thought defensible. Any kind of restrictions he thought highly reprehensible; but was of opinion the Prince ought to be appointed Regent, with the full regal powers of his father, for, and during his incapacity; and concluded as able and eloquent a speech as ever was made in Parliament, by putting up a prayer, in which, he said, he was confident the Prince would join him, that the King's recovery would render the regency of a short duration.

Lord *Sandwich* apologized for attempting to say any thing after what had fallen from the noble and learned prelate; but as that noble Lord had not made any motion, he should take the liberty of moving an amendment to the second resolution: this he did, because, though he in fact objected to any restrictions being made, yet, as some noble Lords were of a different opinion, he thought, by limiting the duration of those restrictions, he should, in some measure, meet their acquiescence. Those who had introduced these Resolutions had done it upon the pretence of their being temporary, and yet they had left the time indefinite. To obviate any kind of mischief accruing from that species of fallacy, would be the object of his amendment; previous to which, he begged the indulgence of the House, while he should say a few words upon the Resolutions themselves. The second was to prevent the Regent from making any Peers.—This he could not but consider as very strange, because he had ever understood that the prerogatives of the Crown were given for public good; and so much had the present Ministers been of the opinion that honours were of that description, that they had distributed them with a most liberal hand; yet, by their conduct in those resolutions, they seemed to determine no persons should do good for their country, but themselves. The noble and learned President of the Council had stated that these kind of restrictions were necessary, because it would be highly distressing to his Majesty to find, on his recovery, that a few different men were about his person, instead of those who had been placed there, previous to his indisposition; or to find a few meritorious men in that House, who had claims of reward from their country, for their exertions in their civil, naval, or military professions: For his part, he did not think it would in the least affect the feelings of his Sovereign, if he should find a noble person, who now sat in that House, who had rendered as much service to his country as any man since England sent a ship to sea, exalted to the rank of a Duke, he meant Lord Rodney; although the present administration had thought proper to neglect that gallant officer, and suffer him to sink into obscurity.—To the following resolutions, objections were also strong: the placing the household entirely at the disposal of her Majesty, he considered, as well as the preceding, to have originated in the artful suggestions of an ambitious mind, with a view of involving that Royal personage in the mazes of political disputes. By this scheme of shackling the powers of the Regent, and strengthening his opposition, he still had hopes of securing his ambitious projects, to 'raise the whirlwind, and ride upon the storm.'—The household, his Lordship said, he considered as essentially necessary to preserve the respect and consequence due to the Crown; but then he wished to see it in actual use; not as would be the case according to these resolutions during the incapacity of his Majesty, laid aside, and totally useless; while, if they were suffered to remain with the Regent, they would be active, and preserve their consequence.—There was one thing more, his Lordship observed, deserved the strongest reprobation; this was a pretended distinction between the King's and Prince's friends. He hoped there were none such, but all were friends to the House of Brunswick; the attempt to make the distinction was mischievous, and he hoped would meet the contempt it deserved. His Lordship very successfully adverted to the distress it must have been to Administration to have brought this business forward. It was plain, he said, from their having deviated from the straight path, and proceeded exactly contrary to the line which the learned Prelate who preceded him had pointed out, as that of rectitude and integrity. To bring them, therefore, if possible, into the right again, he should move, by way of amendment, to add to the second resolution, "And for a time to be limited."

Lord *Sydney* saw no very strong reasons for objecting to the motion, because he agreed in principle that it was intended merely as a temporary measure; yet as he was not prepared to say what was the proper time for those restrictions to be taken off, he thought it was better to let it remain as it was. He professed himself astonished at the noble Lord's allusion to some person who had ambitious motives, since he knew of none such, and wondered how they had been discovered.

Lord *Carlisle* rose to declare, that although he should accede to the amendment made by the noble Earl, it was by no means an acquiescence on his part that the restrictions were at all requisite or necessary—but since it appeared the evil must be taken, he certainly should be for rendering it as easy as possible; and as a limited time must be preferable to an indefinite one, he of course should be for the former. The noble and learned President of the Council had stated it to be merely to answer a temporary purpose, and yet he had introduced it without any specific time for its expiration; he should therefore be obliged to the noble Lord to explain what was the difference between a temporary and perpetual act; because he understood that every act that passed, unless expressed to the contrary, was a perpetual one—it had indeed been said, that Parliament might easily repeal it; but he had his doubts whether that would be found the case, for, did their Lordships consider, that the power of conferring the honour of a seat in that House made part of the Resolutions, and were they competent to say, that the House of Commons, who had told them what was their right and duty, would not take upon themselves to interfere a little farther, and refuse their assent to the repeal of an act for the very purpose of limiting the peerage; nay, he would not take upon himself to say, an opposition to such a repeal might not take place in that very place, in that very House, upon that very account. Their Lordships were led on step by step, and having given their assent to one measure, they were called on to agree to another; he wished, however, they would be a little more explicit, and honestly inform the House what their real plan was, for at present, they were under the necessity of arguing upon speculative ideas; this could scarcely be said as asking too much, since the learned President had stated the business to have been obtruded upon administration, though he confessed he was entirely at a loss to guess by whom that obtrusion had been made; to give this required information, he thought, would redound more to their honour than trumpeting forth their wonderful popularity, which he believed was to be heard of no where but within the walls of that House, and another popular assembly; the only places perhaps Ministers were ambitious of being popular in.

Lord *Camden* said, that, finding himself called upon in this manner, he should not hesitate to repeat that the resolutions were to serve a temporary purpose only, but how long the necessity might remain, it was impossible to say; by every examination that had taken place, his Majesty's recovery was stated as very probable, although no specific period could be stated; it might be six months; it might be a year, perhaps two; but he understood, if it exceeded that time, the prospect would be at so long a period as to render it extremely doubtful. But their Lordships should consider, previous to their coming to any resolution for limiting the time, that it was possible his Majesty might recover in the course of a few weeks after that limitation; in that case, the whole effect of the restrictions might be rendered useless, and every attempt to preserve his Majesty from any disagreeable circumstances on his recovery nugatory. As to the apprehension of its not being possible to reward extraordinary merit, that was without foundation, as it would be in the power of the two Houses of Parliament to bestow that reward, and they certainly would do it upon a proper occasion. It would not be a new case, it had been done in the reign of Henry VI. to Sir John Clarendon, and he believed it was the only peerage granted during that minority. The amend proposed by the noble Earl appeared to him exceedingly improper, and therefore he should give it his negative.

Lord *Carlisle* expressed a degree of astonishment ment at the learned Lord's assertion, that the two Houses of Parliament possessed the power of bestowing peerages. It was in his mind directly contrary to the constitution. The crown was undoubtedly the fountain of honour; and from no other source could they be obtained. It was one of its greatest prerogatives; and he was surprised how any man could dare so wantonly to attack it.

Lord *Camden* denied that he had asserted the power did not belong to the crown; and when he stated it capable of being done by the two Houses of Parliament, it must be by bill, and of course have the consent of the regent.

Lord *Fitzwilliam* declared, that in his opinion the explanation was worse than the assertion; and if such doctrine was persisted in, a doctrine, in his opinion, totally contrary to the constitution, at least contrary to the principles in which he had been educated, and which he would at all times boldly and proudly defend, he would pledge himself to the House, to take an early opportunity of bringing forward a resolution upon that head, and have the question fairly decided upon: he never could consent to sit still and hear the rights of any one branch of the constitution thus attacked and underhandedly destroyed: they had wisely been formed into three states, independent of each other, and so, he trusted, they would remain: which could not possibly be the case if such doctrines were admitted and adopted—honours only could be derived from the Crown, and he shuddered at the noble and learned Lord's throwing out an idea to the contrary.

Lord *Camden* disavowed any intention of insinuating any thing to the contrary; he conceived he must have been misunderstood, or totally misstated his own meaning. [This conversation took up some time, as their Lordships were up three and four times each.]

Lord *Derby* combated what had fallen from Lord Camden with much success, although he declared he had come to the House without the least intention of troubling the House.—Among other things, he wished to know how it happened that his Majesty's Ministers talked so familiarly about going out of office? Were they sure that would be the case? Had his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales intimated to them that he could not honour them with his confidence? If so, what had they done to merit it? Had they communicated their plan of restrictions in an improper manner, or had his Royal Highness specified his reasons in the letter, which he understood, had been sent to the Minister; for he never could believe, appearances were so much to the contrary, that they were so desirous of going out of office as was pretended, otherwise so much pains would not have been taken to procure addresses; and mortifying to be sure it must be, that many of the exertions had failed, and the people would think for themselves.—Another point his Lordship dwelt upon for some time, was an idea which had been dropt of an addition to the Prince's houshold, by way of preserving the Royal houshold in the hands of her Majesty; this, he persisted, would be subjecting the people to additional burthens, without the least necessity whatever, as the King's houshold would by this means, while his Majesty's illness continued, be turned into mere sinecures. He concluded by expressing his objections to the Restrictions *in toto*, but observed he should vote for the amendment, considering it as the least evil of the two.

Lord *Portchester* strongly reprobated what had fallen from Lord Camden upon the right of the two Houses to confer peerages, and lamented the fondness of administration for that period in history which they quoted on this, as well as every other occasion; a time which of all others in our history, appeared to him the most barbarous, but what could be expected from men who did not hesitate to usurp the offices of state;

Lord *Carmarthen* called him to order, and was proceeding, when he was stopped by

Lord *Portchester*, who insisted he was not out of order, and that if the noble Marquis thought he said any thing wrong, it would be the time to tell him so in the reply. He then proceeded to state, that in all cases, where places were held during pleasure, whenever a physical incapacity occurred in the principal, their places ceased, and every act afterwards was an act of usurpation, at least if any arts were made use of to retain that power; and these arts had been made use of for the very purpose of bestowing places and securing salaries. One blessed effect had already been the consequence of those unnecessary delays; within these few days two men had been butchered by it—he said butchered, because, however guilty, they had been deprived of the chance of partaking of that mercy, which was not only the prerogative, but also the greatest ornament of the crown. Nay, so very highly was this right of applying to the crown for mercy thought of, that Judge Blackstone observes, that if any man, after conviction, is found insane, his execution is constantly delayed lest he should have it in his power to state some circumstances as likely to procure the extension of that mercy—nor was this all, as two others had experienced the same fate in Scotland.

Lord *Sydney* enrtred into a defence of the execution of the two men in Scotland, and wondered how the noble Lord, even in his warmth, should hazard the charge of his Majesty's Ministers having butchered two of his subjects.

Lord *Kinnoul* said a few words in explanation of the crimes of the two men in Scotland.

Lord *Kenyon* said, it was impossible for him to sit silent and hear so heinous a charge brought against one of his Majesty's Judges, as that of neglect in his duty, and want of mercy; as every man knew it was in the Judge's power to respite for a week, or a month, or even a year, if he thought there was a necessity for it; the Judge alluded to was as learned and respectable a character as any on the bench, and he could not but condemn a charge so heedlessly made.

Lord *Loughborough* declared he did not understand the noble Lord to allude to the learned Judge in one case, nor even to his Majesty's Ministers in the other, but merely as a circumstance arising from the nation being kept so long in speculative arrangements without an effective and executive government. His Lordship then adverted to the resolutions, but principally to that which is to prevent the Regent from the creation of Peers, the whole of which he proved, in many points of view, to be improper and injudicious.

Lord *Thurlow* said a few words alluding to what fell from Lord Portchester, and desired, if he had any charge to make against his Majesty's Ministers, he would bring them fairly and openly, and not in such a manner as there could not possibly be any decision upon them.

[During the above, there was much warmth shewn by several of their Lordships, particularly Lords Portchester and Thurlow.]

Lord *Stormont* then rose, and begged indulgence for a few words upon the question: The restrictions he condemned upon the ground, that if the powers and influence was necessary to render a King's government efficient, they certainly were more so to a Regent: among other observations upon the Peerage, he said, it might tend to destroy it quite, as the Commons would now be concerned, they might conceive its diminution necessary; he remembered that the learned President of the Council had mentioned, that a King ought to create but a certain number in his reign, but had not said what number should be; yet he had left some traits to draw a conclusion from; that noble Lord, and those with whom he acted, had granted no less than *two-and-forty* peerages in five years; now, as our Sovereign had reigned eight-and-twenty, he, according to that estimate, had been entitled to the distribution of more than two hundred honours, for no one could suppose the noble Lord had advised one more than he thought proper—there was one serious consequence which their Lordships did not seem to foresee; should, and it was very possible, the learned Lords belonging to that House, of whom he understood there were but five, be prevented from attending by sickness or death, would their Lordships say they were prepared to act without such assistance?—From these and various other reasons, his Lordship objected to the resolutions, and declared they never should have his assent.

The *Lord Chancellor* reprobated every circumstance that could tend in the least to cause dissentions or disunion in the Royal Family; he was confident the fear was ill-founded; between such a son and such a mother, no such difference could ever occur; from the former, every duty which a son could pay to a parent would undoubtedly be given, on the other hand, this would be returned with the warmth of maternal affection. The character of his Royal Highness, since the indisposition of his Royal father, must claim the admiration of every person, nor was the two Houses of Parliament in a small degree indebted to him for the wisdom of his conduct since the present matter had been on the tapis; yet, notwithstanding the high opinion he entertained of his Royal Highness, he deemed the present resolutions essentially necessary. His Lordship then proceeded to answer at some length the arguments of the Bishop of Landaff and Lord Stormont; his Lordship insisted that the present Parliament was perfectly complete and competent to act during the incapacity of the King until a Regent could be appointed. His Lordship endeavoured to overturn the quotation of the learned Prelate from Grotius, by the authority of Lord Hale. In his opinion, it rested with the Lords and Commons to chuse a sole or joint regency, or either, with a council; the former had been chosed, therefore the only question now for their Lordships to determine, was what limitations were necessary; those now before the House had his full approbation; those who wished to remove the officers about his Majesty's person, and thereby divest him of every mark of royalty, were destitute of the common feelings of men. [A violent cry of hear hear.] His Lordship begged he might not be interrupted, as he had as great an aversion to applause as to addresses. [A loud laugh.] He did not think the power of the Regent would suffer by being prevented from creating Peers; *expectancy* might possibly have a greater influence, for the minds of men frequently altered wonderfully after they had obtained the wished-for object. A Peer, whilst the *wax was warm*, and a Sessions or two after, often became a different creature; he was happy the flame of honour had broken out, and rescued the Lords of the Bedchamber from the charges too frequently advanced against them; charges which placed them little above the degree of reptiles. His Lordship opposed the amendment, because it was now impossible to ascertain the duration of his Majesty's illness; when that could be done, or he was declared in such a state that no hopes could be entertained of his recovery, he should be willing to agree to the repeal of the restrictions.

Lord *Stormont* said, then they might exist during the natural life of his Majesty; for no physicians would ever be found hardy enough to say that his Majesty was totally incurable.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* and Lord *Hawkesbury* said a few words, but the call for the question being so loud and general, prevented their being heard below the bar.

The amendment being put, the House divided,

Non Contents	—	93
Contents	—	67
Majority against the amendment,		26

While the strangers were excluded the House, their Lordships divided on the resolution in its original form,

Contents,	—	94
Non Contents,	—	66
Majority for the resolution,		28

The House immediately adjourned at twelve o'clock.

LONDON,—JAN. 23.

His Majesty walked out on Tuesday, and, whether owing to accident or not, had the misfortune to stumble in some shallow water:—most happily no injury was received.

Wednesday morning, as soon as Sir George Baker had signed the express at Kew, he came to Carleton-house, where he had a conference with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York and Cumberland.

Same day, Lord Loughborough had a long conference with the Prince of Wales at Carleton House.

Same day, the Dukes of York and Cumberland, the Duke of Portland, and several Lords in Opposition, had a meeting at Carleton House with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The period which has elapsed in settling the Regency, exceeds twice over the time employed in effecting the important Revolution!

The Royal apartments at Kew, during the time of coercion, is wholly [illegible]. This, and the being confined down in bed, make [illegible] the whole of the practice; which however, has never [illegible] resorted to but on two or three occasions, when the paroxysms were uncommonly violent.

By the intended bill of giving to the Q. the controul and the appointment of the household, there are numbered in that arrangement twenty-four Lords of Parliament, beside those Ladies of the Bed-chamber, &c. who are supposed to have an influence with their noble consorts.

General Conway is expected to be the new Master General of the Ordnance, if his Royal Highness the Duke of York should succeed as Commander in Chief of the army.

Prince William, it is said, will be made one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Sandwich is to be Postmaster-General along with Lord Carteret.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered a list of all the vacant places, within the disposal of that department, to be made out, together with the applications and recommendations in consequence of such vacancies, that they may be filled up without delay.

The Queen has expressed much surprise at the unexpected deficiencies of the funds on the Civil List account.

Though Mr Sheridan is certainly to be Treasurer of the Navy in the room of Mr Dundas, he is not, we hear, *to be a Member of the Cabinet*. Those who are to be of that appointment, are to consist of the two Secretaries of State, Lord Stormont, and Mr Fox; the First Lord Commissioner, Lord Loughborough; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendish; the Lord President, and the commander in chief of the forces, said to be his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Some doubts are said to have arisen whether, as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland holds his office by the King's commission, he can be recalled without a revocation from the *same authority*.

Letters patent have passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, and the Right Hon. Charles Lord Loftus, to be his Majesty's Postmasters General of Ireland.

Wednesday the Duke of Montague gave a grand dinner to a great number of nobility, amongst whom were the Dukes of Richmond and Buccleugh; the Marquisses of Stafford and Carmarthen; the Earl of Chatham; Lords Sydney, and Hawksbury; the Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir Robert Smith, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Master of the Rolls; Mr Pitt, Mr Bearcroft, Mr Wilberforce &c.

Yesterday morning some Dispatches were received at Lord Sydney's office, from New York, which are dated the 20th of December.—They contain an account of the arrival there of several ships from Newfoundland, most of which have had very long voyages, and met with some damage.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Captain James Todd, of the Ocean, took his leave of the Court, preparatory to his departure for Madeira, Cost and China, where the ship is destined to proceed.

Monday the East India Company made an entry at the Custom House to the amount of seventy thousand pounds, for their settlements in the East Indies.

Captain Churchill, of the Walpole, has been permitted by the Directors of the India Company to touch at Batavia.

Wednesday were entered at the Custom House, 36,000 ounces of foreign silver, to be exported to China.

It is said, there are at present on the books of our funds the sum of *nine hundred thousand pounds* in the name of the Regency of Hanover.

Wednesday died at Kew Green, Jeremiah Meyer, Esq; Miniature Painter to his Majesty, and Royal Academician.

On Friday last died at his house on Clapham Common, William Snell, Esq; late one of the Directors of the Bank.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 23.

Bank Stock, 170½ a ¼.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 73⅛.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. con. shut, 72½ a ⅜.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. 1777, 93¼ a ¼.	India Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 110⅝ a ½.	India Bonds, 72 s. prem.
Bank Long Ann. 21 13-16ths.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 1¼ a ⅞ disc.
Ditto 1778 for 30 years, 13 3-16ths a ¼.	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 16 l. a 15 l. 19 s.
Ditto Old Ann. —	Irish Tickets, —
	Prizes, —

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	2		Oporto,	5	6¾
Ditto sight,	37	9		Paris,	28	9-16ths.
Rotterdam,	38	4		Ditto 2 U.	28	5-16ths.
Hamburgh,	35	0	2½ U.	Board. 2 U.	28	5-16ths.
Lisbon,	5	6		Dublin,		8½

WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 22. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Kew House, Jan. 22.

"His Majesty was quiet yesterday in the evening, has had a disturbed night, and is not quiet this morning."

R. Warren.
J. Gisborne.
F. Willis.

Kew House, Jan. 23.

"His Majesty was not calm yesterday, has had a good night, and is more calm this morning than he was yesterday."

G. Baker.
J. R. Reynolds.
F. Willis.

PRINCE OF WALES.

A Correspondent has favoured us with a correct copy of the Letter from a Great Personage to Mr Pitt, in answer to Mr Pitt's Letter, containing the proposed restrictions on the intended Regency, which was so much called for in the House of Commons last Monday.

"The Prince of Wales learns from Mr Pitt, that the proceedings in Parliament are now in a train which enables Mr Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majesty's confidential servants conceive proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

"Concerning the steps already taken by Mr Pitt, the Prince is silent.—Nothing *done* by the two Houses of Parliament can be a proper subject of his animadversion; but when previously to any discussion in Parliament, the outlines of a scheme of government are sent for his consideration, in which it is proposed that he shall be personally and principally concerned, and by which the Royal authority, and the public welfare, may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjustifiable were he to with-hold an explicit declaration of his sentiments. This silence might be construed into a previous approbation of a plan, the accomplishment of which every motive of duty to his Father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public interest, obliges him to consider as injurious to both. In the state of deep distress, in which the Prince, and the whole Royal Family were involved, by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment when goverment, deprived of its chief energy and support, seemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all descriptions of good subjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan should be offered to his consideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any person, intended to represent the king's authority,—much less the hands of his eldest son, the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms, and the person most bound to the maintenance of his Majesty's just prerogatives and authority, as well as most interested in the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of the people!

"The Prince forbears to remark on the several parts of the sketch of the plan laid before him. He apprehends it must have been formed with sufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of sentiment in the projectors of it. But he trusts, with confidence, to the wisdom and justice of Parliament, when the whole of the subject, and the circumstances connected with it, shall come under their deliberation.

"He observes therefore only, generally on the heads communicated by Mr Pitt, and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the observation, that he sees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the administration of affairs. A project for dividing the Royal Family from each other; for separating the Court from the State, and thereby disjoining Government from its natural and accustomed support. A scheme disconnecting the authority to command service from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the insiduous duties of Government, without the means of softening them to the public by any one act of grace, favour, or benignity.

"The Prince's feelings, on contemplating this plan, are also rendered still more painful to him, by observing that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuse jealousies and distrust (wholly groundless he trusts) in that quarter, whose confidence it will ever be the first pride of his life to merit and obtain. With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and restrictions proposed, the Prince can have but little to observe. No light or information is afforded him by his Majesty's Ministers on those points. They have informed him *what* the powers are which they mean to *refuse* him, not *why* they are *with-held*.

"The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this constitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the Crown are vested there, as a trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are sacred only as they are necessary to the preservation of that power and balance of the constitution, which experience has proved to be the true security of the liberty of the subject, must be allowed to observe, that the plea of public utility ought to be strong, manifest, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or suspension of any one of those essential rights in the supreme power or its representative; or which can justify the Prince in consenting, that in his person, an experiment shall be made to ascertain with how small a portion of the kingly power, the executive government of this country may be carried on.

"The Prince has only to add, that, if security for his Majesty's repossessing his rightful government whenever it shall please Providence in bounty to this country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any measure is necessary, or even conducive to that end, to be the first to urge it as the preliminary and permanent consideration of any settlement in which he could consent to share.

"If attention, to what it is presumed, must be his Majesty's feelings and wishes on the happy day of his recovery be the object, the Prince expresses his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge that the government of his son and representative had exhibited the sovereign power of the realm in a state of degradation, of curtailed authority and diminished energy—a state hurtful in practice to the prosperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the society of the monarch, and the rights of his family.

"Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and personal property, the Prince feels himself compelled to remark, that it was not necessary for Mr Pitt, nor yet proper to suggest to the Prince the restraint he proposes against the Prince's granting away the King's real or personal property.

"The Prince does not conceive, that, during the King's life, he is by law, entitled to make any such grant; and he is sure that he has never shewn the smallest inclination to possess any such power. But it remains with Mr Pitt to consider the eventual interests of the Royal Family, and to provide a proper and natural security against the mismanagement of them in others.

"The Prince has discharged an indispensible duty in thus giving his free opinion on the plan submitted to his consideration.

"This conviction of the evils which may arise to the King's interests, to the peace and happiness of the Royal Family, and to the safety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its present maimed and debilitated state, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other consideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful trust imposed upon him by the present melancholy necessity (which of all the King's subjects he deplores the most) in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the House of Brunswick, and the generosity which has always distinguished this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties, inseparable from this most critical situation, with comfort to himself, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public."

On Friday evening arrived here, Robert Liston, Esq; late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid. It is said he will soon set out for Sweden in a similar capacity.

TRIAL OF MRS SHORT, &c.

This day came on before the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, High-Sheriff within the city and liberties of Edinburgh, and the four present Bailies, Sheriffs-depute within the same, the trial of Jacobina Downie, *alias* Short, relict of Thomas Short optician in Edinburgh; John M'Fadzen, student of physic, and keeper of a laboratory there; David Drysdale residenter there, son of the deceased William Drysdale merchant in Leith; and John Smith wright in Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh; indicted at the instance of William Sprott Procurator Fiscal, for forcibly entering, upon Friday the 7th day of November last, that house, and the premisses, on the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, known by the name of the Observatory, formerly possessed by Thomas Short optician, in order to dispossess therefrom James Douglas, grandson of the said Thomas Short; and with pistols, naked swords, and cutlasses, or other lethal weapons, attacking and wounding Robert M'Lean accountant of Excise in Edinburgh, by cutting and maiming him on the head, and other parts of his body, to the great effusion of his blood, and danger of his life: and also, for assaulting and abusing Elizabeth Douglas, spouse of the said James Douglas, and Elizabeth M'Lean, spouse of the said Robert M'Lean; and for making a riot, uproar and disturbance to the breach of the public peace. The libel concludes for the pains of law, and a fine of five hundred pounds Sterling each.—The relevancy of the libel was pled, on the part of the pannels, by Mr Thomas M'Grugar and Mr Alexander Abercrombie, and for the prosecutor by Mr Charles Hope. The usual interlocutor was pronounced, finding the libel relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment. The Jury was then chosen, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which being all to be taken down in writing, it is expected the trial will continue to a very late hour. We are therefore under the necessity of delaying particulars till our next.

We hear from Linlithgow; that the Magistrates, by a liberal subscription of the inhabitants, which was [illegible] distributed to industrious labourers and poor families in the burgh, one hundred and seventy carts of coals, and a considerable quantity of oat-meal.

Last week, Sir John Sinclair of Murkle sent fifteen pounds to the Magistrates of Haddington, to be laid out on coals for the relief of poor householders, which were brought in by the farmers in the neighbourhood *gratis*—an example worthy of imitation.

Last week, Mr Hamilton of Bargeny gave a boll of meal to the poor of the village of Wrights Houses, in the neighbourhood of this city; and means to continue it weekly, during the inclemency of the season.

It is a pleasure to record the actions of the benevolent—A Nobleman, in the neighbourhood of Kirkliston, has within these five weeks given above 100 bolls of oatmeal to the poor, besides above 50 ton of coals.

On Thursday last, the adjourned debate, in the Pantheon Society, for the gold prize medal, on the question respecting the best method of preventing and punishing crimes, was closed. Ladies and Gentlemen present 217.—Speakers 10.—No vote.

Saturday morning a new born child was found at the foot of Warriston's close amongst the snow. It was discovered by two boys, and had probably lain there some time, as the body appeared to be in a state of putrifaction.

The new improved light-house (with reflectors) at the end of Leith Pier gives general satisfaction. Its effect at sea is surprising, and the expence of maintaining it does not exceed that of the former one.

Monday morning about nine o'clock, Mr William Blackett, clerk to the collector of the duties on salt at Shields, was met by a person on horseback, between Amble and Cresswell, and robbed of banknotes and cash to the amount of 95 l.

We hear, that the Dædalus frigate, of 32 guns, which was on this station some years ago, is ordered into dock at Chatham, to be fitted out with all expedition, to go out upon the Newfoundland station.

Yesterday, sailed from the Roads on a cruise, his Majesty's revenue yachts the Royal George, Captain Ogilvie, and Royal Charlotte, Captain Ayr, hearing advice of a large lugger, mounting 28 or 20 guns being on the coast.

The Aurora, Captain Greig, is arrived at Bristol from Alicant, after a passage of seven weeks. The Margaret, Captain Gray, is arrived in Leith harbour from San-Lucar, with wine, &c. The Jane, Capt. Skirvin, at ditto from ditto; and the Fortune, Captain Charteris, from Holland with goods.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Collector of the Customs at Greenock.

Customhouse, Dundalk, Jan. 14.

"I am exceedingly concerned to give you the disagreeable state of the sloop Jane of Rothesay, Thomas Lyons master, loaded with sugars and tobacco. She was wrecked in this bay, about four miles from the town, in the dreadful storm of Monday night. The next day (Tuesday) continuing the same, the first tidings of the unfortunate vessel we did not receive untill six o'clock in the evening, and before the officers and soldiers could get out, the country people had carried the tobacco and every loose article totally away. The sugars are mostly washed away, but every thing possible is doing to save what can be got. The unfortunate crew all perished—one of them has been thrown up. One of the plunderers has been shot, as he was carrying away a load. I do not hear there has been any papers found.

The above vessel was bound from Clyde to Dublin.

LLOYD's LIST.—*Jan. 23.*

WAterford, 14th. The Mary, Conkie, from Jamaica, is got off, and it is hoped not much damaged.

The Mary, Bonfal, sailed from Philadelphia for Grenada the 29th of November.

The La Patrie, ——, from Port Au Prince for Nantz foundered the 6th.—The crew saved.

The Eagle, ——, from Charleston to Ostend, has met with considerable damage in Douglas harbour, Isle of Man.

The Sapho, Middleton, was well on the Southern Fishery the 14th of October last.

The Province, Callesenderry, from Havre de Grace to Gottenburgh, sprung a leake at sea. The crew were taken up by the James, Wilkes, of Liverpool.

The Fame, Henderson, from Malaga to London, is put into Swansey, all well.

The Colonel Dundas, Moor, from Sevile, put into Sicily, and sailed again for Ostend.

Captain Fosson, of the Adamant, from Jamaica, on the 12th instant, lat. 49. 2. long. 21. 16. spoke the Aid, Nesbit, from St Ubes to Cork, dismasted, and had lost her boats, but otherwise tight; had been short of water, &c. for five weeks. Capt. Fosson supplied him with rum and bread.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

Due—Ireland, 6.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

		Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Jan.* 24. 8 P. M. ——	39	28.63
Sunday,	—— 25. 8 A. M. ——	37	28.80
	8 P. M. ——	34	29.13
Monday,	—— 26. 8 A. M. ——	35	29.13

This Day is Published,

By PETER HILL, Parliament Square,

In two Volumes quarto, price 1 l. 12s. in boards, or 1 l. 16 s. bound in calf,

An Abridgment of the Public Statutes,

IN FORCE AND USE,

RELATIVE TO SCOTLAND,

From the Union in the 5th year of Queen Anne to the 27th of his present Majesty King George the Third, (1787) inclusive.

By JOHN SWINTON, Esq; ADVOCATE.

This work, which is upon the same plan with the former Abridgment published in the 1755, includes in general all the acts which regard Scotland, not only as a separate kingdom, but as being part of Great Britain, omitting the acts which concern England as a separate kingdom. It also takes in the following articles, not contained in the former Abridgment, viz. the English Acts upon Treason, extended to Scotland by an act in the 7th year of Queen Anne—The English Duties of Customs and Excise, extended to Scotland by the act of Union, which are now consolidated, and are exhibited in *a new table of rates*—Also the whole Consolidated Stamp Duties on various articles, which are exhibited in *a complete table thereof*.

In this work are to be found the whole additional powers granted to, and the whole additional duty required of *his Majesty's Justices of the Peace*, since the union of this kingdom [illegible]

It farther contains the acts concerning Statute Services upon the Highways in the several counties of Scotland, which was the more necessary, as generally the titles only of these acts appear in the editions of the statutes at large.

The above additions and improvements, it is hoped, may make this work useful not only to Gentlemen in the profession of the Law, but also in particular to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Land Tax, and Trustees on roads and bridges, and generally to all descriptions of men employed in the revenue, or concerned in trade and manufactures.

N. B. At P. HILL's shop may be had,

A Few Scarce Scots Law Books.

Snuff and Tobacco Shop.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next,

A SHOP fitted up with taste, situated in a centrical part of the town, and remarkably well frequented. The person who takes the shop may also be accommodated with a quantity of excellent Tobacco, and a variety of Foreign, British, and Irish Snuffs of the very best qualities, for which immediate payment is not required, provided good security can be given.

Enquire at the Printing-Office.

House to be Sold.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th January current, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE at the foot of Carrubber's Close, possessed by the late Mr Samuel Mitchelson, consisting of a sunk and four principal storeys and garrets.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Francis and John Andersons, writers to the signet, who have powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of roup.

THE proprietor of the Royal Lion returns his most sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, who have honoured him with their company since his arrival in this city, and earnestly intreats those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet had an opportunity of beholding this stupendous work of Nature, that they will now embrace the present occasion, as his stay in this city will be only for a short time longer.

To be seen, as usual, from eleven o'clock forenoon till four in the evening, on South Bridge Street, near the College.

N. B. Most money given for Foreign Birds or beasts of any kind, if alive.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE Apartment adjoining to the Parliament-House, presently occupied by the Director of Chancery, and his clerks.

For particulars, apply to William Balderston, writer to the signet.

[illegible] inventory of her furniture, by applying to Thomas Thomson the master. The vessel is only four years old and about 110 tons burden.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Meſſ. WM. YOUNG and CO.
Upholſterers, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh.

SUCH of the Creditors as have not already lodged notes of their claims againſt the ſaid Company, in the hands of Alexander Frazer, writer, Bow-head, are requeſted to do it forthwith, as it is propoſed immediately to divide amongſt them what has been recovered of the debts due to the Company.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Meſſ. WILLIAM HOG and CO.
Late Merchants in Edinburgh.

A Meeting of theſe Creditors is requeſted in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th day of February next, to concert about the management of the affairs of the ſaid Wiliam Hog and Co.

Sale of Houſes in Stevenlaw's Cloſe.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 29th day of January 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

THAT STONE TENEMENT, being the ſecond from the foot on the weſt ſide of Stevenlaw's Cloſe, conſiſting of four ſtoreys, poſſeſſed by Robert Robertſon, Mrs Raeburn, Robert Finlay, Mrs M'Culloch, and Moſes Paterſon.

Alſo, TWO DWELLING-HOUSES in the ground floor of the tenement, immediately to the north of the former, poſſeſſed by Francis Banks and James Steel.

For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Lundie, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen.——The tenants will ſhow the ſubjects.

VILLA TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th day of January 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THAT Elegant and Commodious VILLA at ORMISTON, within ten miles of Edinburgh, and ſix of Haddington, a ſhort way off the Poſt-road, the property of the late Joſeph Douglas Watſon, Eſq. The houſe conſiſts of a parlour, dining-room and drawing-room 20 feet by 18, with kitchen, ſervants room, and other conveniencies, on the firſt floor; ſix good bed-chambers and other conveniencies on the ſecond; with good garrets above.

There is alſo ſtable for four horſes, byre, large hay loft, chaiſe-houſe, and brew-houſe, cellars, &c.

The garden conſiſts of a Scots acre, moſtly incloſed with a high wall, and is beautifully laid out with ſhrubberies, ſtandards, and wall-trees, all very thriving.—A purchaſer can be accommodated with incloſures for paſture or labour, hard by the houſe, on reaſonable terms. There are t o market days in the week at Ormiſton.

George Tod at Ormiſton will ſhow the premiſſes; and for further particulars, apply to John Moir, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a good deal of Furniture.

Houſe, Bake Houſe, and Pertinents in Leith, *For Sale.*

To be SOLD by public roup, (and the upſet price reduced) within the houſe of George Gibb, vintner on the ſhore of Leith, on Thurſday the 29th day of January inſtant, at five o'clock afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT of LAND, Shops, Bake Houſe, Oven, and Pertinents, lying at the end of the Bridge of Leith, preſently poſſeſſed by John Stewart, baker, and others.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of the Town Clerk of Leith.

SALE OF HOUSES
On the Shore of Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th current, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

That LARGE SUBJECT at the foot of Willie Water's Cloſe, conſiſting of vaults, lofts, houſes, and ſhops. The ground upon which they ſtand meaſures from 20 to 35 feet in front to the ſhore, and from 90 to 95 feet in length up the cloſe, with a free cart entry. There are two ſtories of ſtone vaults, the whole length and breadth of the ſubject, completely catacombed, as it at preſent ſtands, with two lofts for grain, or any kind of dry ware goods above. The property ought to extend towards the ſhore as far as Ridley's Land, which lies on the other ſide of the cloſe.

The progreſs of writs and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of James Dallas, one of the clerks to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Subjects in Innerkeithing for Sale,
AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Upſet price further reduced.

TO be SOLD, in the houſe of Mr Kirk innkeeper in Innerkeithing, upon Friday the 20th day of February next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Following Subjects, lying within the burgh of Innerkeithing, which ſome time belonged to the deceaſed James Duncan brewer in Innerkeithing, and were diſponed by him to James Duncan, jun. late baker in Edinburgh, viz.

1. That TENEMENT of LAND lying in the Mill Raw of Innerkeithing, with the malt-barn and kiln adjoining thereto, together with that other Tenement of Land lying contiguous to the ſaid malt-barn, with the reſpective yards at the back of the ſaid tenements and malt-barn.——And alſo,

That YARD called *The Fluthers*, lying on the ſouth ſide of the bridge of Innerkeithing.

The creditors of the ſaid James Duncan junior, preſent at a meeting lately held for the purpoſe, agreed to a further reduction of the upſet-price of the above ſubjects. The truſtee hereby requeſts a meeting of the ſaid creditors to be held in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th day of February next, that ſuch of the creditors as did not attend the former meeting may have an opportunity of agreeing or objecting to the reduction of the upſet-price then allowed to be made.

The articles of roup, &c. to be ſeen in the hands of James's Waddel writer, Charles Street, Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Perthſhire.

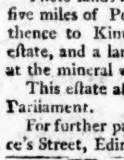
TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Eſtate of PITKEATHLY, lying in the pariſhes of Dumbarny and Dron, and ſheriffdom of Perth.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated in Strathearn, within five miles of Perth, near the turnpike road leading from thence to Kinroſs. There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, and a large houſe for the accommodation of ſtrangers at the mineral well, and a good deal of full grown timber.

This eſtate affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, apply to James Keay, writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.



FOR LISBON,
THE THREE SISTERS,
WILLIAM MITCHELL Maſter,
Will ſail the 1ſt of February, and returns to Leith direct.
For freight, apply to Walker, Thomſon, and Company, Edinburgh.

The Three Siſters returns with a Cargo of
CHINA ORANGES & LEMONS.

HOUSE AND WARE-ROOM,
On North Bridge Street.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Friday the 30th January 1789, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey of the land at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the North Bridge, entering by the firſt ſtair on the eaſt ſide of the Bridge. The houſe was formerly divided into three rooms and a kitchen; but two of the rooms and kitchen are now converted into a large ware-room, occupied at preſent by Mr John Carlier linen-draper, having two windows to the High Street and two windows to Bridge Street. There is a light cloſet off the Ware-room, and a very good room backwards, having two windows to Bridge Street.

The premiſſes are very well ſituated for carrying on the Haberdaſhery or Millinery buſineſs.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of ſale.

TO be SOLD upon Saturday the 31ſt day of January 1789, in Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Leith, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

That Tenement of Land, with a Bake-

houſe, Oven, and Wood-Yard at the back thereof, belonging to Alexander Aird maſon in Leith, lying at the north end of the intended new Draw-Bridge fronting the High Street of North Leith, and preſently poſſeſſed by David Collar and others, at the yearly rent of 16 l. Sterling.

As alſo, another TENEMENT OF LAND, belonging to the ſaid Alexander Aird, lying in South Leith, in the place now called the Parliament Square, near the Shore, at the foot of St Andrew's Street, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Kairny and others, at the yearly rent of 11 l. Sterling.

N. B. Both theſe properties will become of great value, on account of the new Draw-Bridge at Leith, and the improvement of the ſtreets, they both being ſtreet-houſes according to the plan. And

That new STONE TENEMENT, with the Garden, Office-houſes, and ſurrounding Ground, called MARYFIELD, belonging to the ſaid Alexander Aird, lying on the eaſt ſide of the Eaſter Road from Edinburgh to Leith, and preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Lewis Rufyne, and others, at the yearly rent of 36 l. Sterling, free of all burdens.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs, to be ſeen in the hands of William Young writer, at his houſe in George's Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

Houſes aud Areas in Edinburgh to ſell.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th day of January 1789, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon.

THE following HOUSES in that large Temple Land, called DEWAR's LAND, at the foot of the Weſt Bow, in ſeparate Lots, viz.

1. The Dwelling-houſe poſſeſſed by Mr Frazer, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, being the 2d ſtorey above the ſhops.—Rent 15 l. Sterling. Upſet price 155 l.

2. The Dwelling-houſe poſſeſſed by Mrs Brown, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, being the third ſtorey above the ſhops.—Rent 14 l. Sterling. Upſet price 145 l. Sterling.

3. The Dwelling-houſe poſſeſſed by Mr Bowie, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, being the fourth ſtorey above the ſhops.—Rent 13 l. Sterling. Upſet price 140 l. Sterling.

4. The Dwelling-houſe poſſeſſed by Miſs Robertſon, conſiſting of two rooms and a kitchen, being the half of the fifth ſtorey above the ſhops.—Rent 4 l. 4s. Sterling. Upſet price 30 l. Sterling.

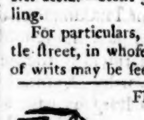
5. The Dwelling houſe poſſeſſed by Mr Syme, being the other half of the ſaid fifth ſtorey. Upſet price 30 l. Sterl.

6. The Dwelling-houſe in that large land, immediately oppoſite to Dewar's Land, being the third ſtorey above the ſhops, poſſeſſed by Mr Bruce, conſiſting of four rooms and a kitchen.—Rent 14 l. Sterling. Upſet price 145 l.

7. The Stable at the head of Scott's Cloſe, poſſeſſed by Mr Reid.—Rent 3 l. 5 s. Sterling. Upſet price 26 l. Sterling.

For particulars, apply to Mr James Cochran, writer, Thiſtle-ſtreet, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale and progreſs of writs may be ſeen.

FROM GREENOCK—FOR CANADA,



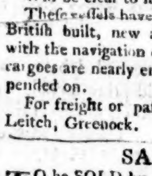
The Brigantine Canada,
Burden 200 tons,
DAVID HARVIE Maſter,
Sails, wind and weather permitting, for Montreal by the 20th of March.
THE BRIG NANCY, burden 135 tons,
WILLIAM COCHRAN Maſter,
Will be clear to ſail for Quebec by the firſt of April.

Theſe veſſels have good accommodation for paſſengers, are Britiſh built, new and ſtout. The Maſters are acquainted with the navigation of the river St Lawrence, and as their cargoes are nearly engaged, their time of ſailing may be depended on.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock. January 17. 1789.

SALE OF A SHIP.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 13th February, at twelve o'clock noon, within the houſe of Alexander M'Ritchie, vintner, North Queensferry,



THE THIRD PART OR SHARE
Of the Good Sloop
MARGARET,
And of her Float Boat and other Furniture, formerly belonging to Andrew Swinton, late merchant in Inverkeithing, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of North Queensferry. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, will be ſhhown the veſſel aud inventory of her furniture, by applying to Thomas Thomſon the maſter. The veſſel is only four years old, and about 110 tons burden.

A VESSEL FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Ship Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Wedneſday 4th February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THE SHIP
Mary Ann of Wemyſs,
A Brigantine of about 300 tons burthen, of oak and Britiſh built; with all her materials, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Leith.

She is a ſtrong veſſel, well calculated for the Baltic trade, being of a light draught of water; ſtows well, and ſails with little or no ballaſt.

The ſhip will be ſeen by applying to Andrew Aliſon ropemaker, or James Hall merchant, Leith, who will alſo ſhow an inventory of her materials; and the rights and conditions of ſale are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Gordon, writer to the ſignet.

N. B. Perſons having claims againſt ſaid Veſſel, or againſt the late Captain James Pringle, are deſired immediately to lodge notes of the ſame with the ſaid Thomas Gordon;—with certification if they neglect to comply with this intimation, that after the veſſel is ſold the price will be divided among the creditors appearing, and others having intereſt, and that thereafter the expoſers are not to be liable for payment of any ſuch claims.

Houſe in Old Aſſembly Cloſe,
TO SELL OR LET.

THE HOUSE in the Old Aſſembly Cloſe, Scale Stairs, poſſeſſed by and belonging to Mr Taylor, writer to the ſignet. The entrance to be at Whitſunday next.

This houſe lately underwent a complete repair, and being fitted up in the modern taſte, is, in every reſpect, the beſt houſe of the ſtair. It conſiſts of a dining room and drawing room 22 feet by 18, a parlour, two bed rooms, beſides a variety of cloſets, ſome of them for beds; a kitchen and garrets, and two cellars go with the houſe.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor.

The houſe is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, and the premium paid up.

Houſe in Nicolſon-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 2d of February next betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING in Nicolſon Street, poſſeſſed by Mrs Smith of Forret, conſiſting of dining room, drawing room, and three bed chambers, in the firſt floor, with a kitchen and ſeveral apartments on the ground floor, with ſome back ground and a right to the pump-well jointly with the other proprietors of the tenement.—The Lodging is of eaſy acceſs, and fit to accommodate a genteel family, and will be ſhown on Tueſdays and Fridays, betwixt twelve and two.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon Street.

TO be SOLD and entered to at Whitſunday next or ſooner, as a purchaſer may incline,

A Genteel Modern HOUSE, at the

weſt end of Fountainbridge, which belonged to, and was lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Alexander Wood, Eſq;

It conſiſts of three ſtoreys, beſides the ſunk ſtorey, containing dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-rooms, with kitchen, ſervants apartments, cellars, and various other conveniencies, enters by a handſome court, on which offices might be built, has a neat garden behind; and its acceſs to town has now become greatly improved by the Lothian Road.

For further particulars, enquiry may be made at Mr Laurence Inglis, North Richmond Street.

Houſe in Paterſon's Court.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 30th day of January 1789, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THAT HOUSE, being the ſecond flat in Paterſon's Back Court, conſiſting of ſix rooms all well lighted and entering ſeparately, with kitchen, two bed-cloſets, a large cellar, and other conveniencies. The principal rooms command a view of the New Town, Frith of Forth, and adjacent country. The houſe has a ſhort direct acceſs to that quarter by the earthen mound. The premiſſes were completely repaired in October 1786, and are inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, upon the original plan, at 3330 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

The houſe may be ſeen every lawful day between twelve and three o'clock afternoon.

The progreſs of writs may be ſeen in the hands of George Ruſſel, at Mr John Anderſon's, writer to the ſignet, George's Street.

Houſes in Edinburgh to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upun Wedneſday the 28th January current, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey above the trance in Gavinloch's Land, Forreſter's Wynd, upon the ſouth ſide of the ſcale ſtair, containing four well-lighted fire-rooms, a bed-cloſet and kitchen, with a garret and cellar belonging thereto. The rent is 14 l. And, as it is at preſent unpoſſeſſed, it may be entered to immediately. The key of the houſe is to be found at J. Thomſon's, vintner, bottom of the ſtair.——If not ſold, it will be LET, at the enſuing term.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of Boyd's Land, on the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, at the head of Chalmers's Cloſe, conſiſting of four rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and other conveniencies, with a cellar. It is preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Williamſon, and rented at 14 l. It is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, upon the old plan, and the premium paid up.

For any other particulars, application may be made to Andrew Steele writer to the ſignet, Merchant Street.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN WHITE, Baker and Corn Merchant in Pleaſance of Edinburgh.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid John White, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by ſtatute, the Lords of Council and Seſſion, on the 16th January inſtant, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid John White; and appointed his creditors to meet within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuſe an interim factor.—That the creditors having met accordingly, they made choice of John Gray, ſolicitor-at-law, to be interim-factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate; and appointed the general meeting for chuſing a truſtee to be held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 11th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon.

That the ſaid John Gray, ſince his appointment, has made application to the Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh, who has fixed Wedneſday next the 28th inſtant, and Wedneſday in each of the three ſucceeding weeks, to be ſet apart for the public examination of the bankrupt, and of his family, and others acquainted with his buſineſs, within the Sheriff-Clerks Office, Edinburgh, at two o'clock afternoon, at which the whole creditors are deſired to attend, to put ſuch queſtions as ſhall be judged of importance for rendering the diſcovery and ſurrender more complete.

Of all which this intimation is given in terms of the ſtatute, by JOHN GRAY.

EDINBURGH, January 24. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN CONNING of Kilterſan, Joiner and Cabinet-maker.

THAT upon the application of creditors to the extent required by law, the Lords of Seſſion, upon the 24th current, ſequeſtrated the ſaid John Conning's whole eſtate in Scotland; and appointed his creditors to meet within the houſe of James M'Colm, innkeeper in Wigton, upon Tueſday the 10th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon, to name an interim-factor on ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate. A judge will attend the meeting to receive the grounds of debt, and fulfill the other requiſites of the act of Parliament.—Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of law.

TO BE SOLD,
At Dalnotter, nine miles weſt from Glaſgow,

A HOUSE, ſometime ſince built by

the Dalnotter Company, as a ſuttlery and public houſe for their workmen, conſiſting of ten fire rooms, ſeveral bed-cloſets, ſuttlery room, bake houſe, and a large cellar under the houſe; alſo, a large ſtable, brew-houſe, and malt-loft complete, with a lead-pipe which conveys the water (of which there is always plenty) into the copper.—There will be given a ſufficient quantity of ground for gardens, or erecting more buildings upon; and as the ſubjects are bounded on the one ſide by the turnpike road leading from Glaſgow to Dumbarton, and on the other by the Great Canal, it is impoſſible to find a more complete, pleaſant, and convenient ſituation for carrying on trade of every kind. There is a good mill, kilns, and malt-barn cloſe to this ſubject, which may be had in tack; as alſo, land for keeping of cows and horſes.

This ſubject will be ſold cheap. For particulars apply to John Gillies, Dalnotter.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th of February 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THAT Large and Commodious Dwelling houſe, lately built, known by the name of CAMPIE, conſiſting of three ſtories, with coach houſe, ſtables and other office houſes, and about five Engliſh acres of garden and pleaſure ground, all incloſed with high ſtone walls, properly ſtocked with fruit trees, and ſituated in the vicinity of the village of Fiſherrow, within four miles of Edinburgh, and commanding a delightful proſpect of the Frith and adjacent country, being very fit to accommodate a genteel family. The garden and pleaſure ground to be entered to at Candlemas next, and the houſe and office houſes at Whitſunday thereafter.

The premiſes are preſently poſſeſſed by David Campbell of Combie, Eſq. and may be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Macdougall, Exchequer Chambers, the proprietor, or Allan Macdougall, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen.

Sale of Houſe and Parks of Dalry.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 4th February 1789, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE HOUSE and PARKS of DALRY, ſituated about half-a-mile weſt of the city of Edinburgh. The parks conſiſt of about 24 acres, very rich ground, excluſive of an acre which has been feued out at 9 l. yearly, the feu-duty of which is to be ſold along with the lands. The houſe conſiſts of three ſtories: in the firſt or ground ſtory, there is a very good dining room, ſmall room off it, ſervants hall & a range of good cellars: in the ſecond ſtory, there is a large drawing room, and three bed rooms with cloſets: and in the third ſtory, there is a large room for a library, and three bed rooms with cloſets.—Without the houſe is a kitchen, with two good ſervants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals, the other for aſhes. The Offices conſiſt of a coach houſe, ſtables for ten or twelve horſes, and a byre, with lofts, and ſervants apartments.—Theſe ſubjects hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens, excepting the land tax and about 4 s. yearly of ſtipend; and they have right to a family ſeat in the body of the Weſt Church, and to a ſeat for ſervants in the gallery.

John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park-Place, will inform as to further particulars. The premiſſes will be ſhown upon applying at the houſe of Dalry from twelve to three o'clock every dry.

SALE OF GARRIEVE
In Ayrſhire.

On Friday 13th February,

THERE will be SOLD, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of GARRIEVE, in the pariſh of New Cumnock, and ſhire of Ayr.

This eſtate contains 3115 acres Scotch meaſure, [illegible] of which are good croft and outfield arable ground, [illegible] acres rich meadow, and the remainder excellent ſheep and black cattle paſture. The whole lies compactly together, and is bounded by the water of Nith on the ſouth, from whence the ground riſes with an eaſy aſcent northward; ſo that the whole eſtate has a warm ſouth expoſure, and a convenient downfal for the ſheep and hill-cattle in ſtormy weather, to warm dry ſhelter and paſture upon the low grounds near the river.

The great road from Ayr to Dumfries goes through the eſtate. There is an inexhauſtible fund of lime in the eſtate, of a quality as rich as any in Ayrſhire, level-free, and which can be raiſed without any uncovering or tirring. And ſo thick is the poſt, or body of lime, that though it has been long wrought, in no place has the bottom been diſcovered.

There is alſo on the eſtate an exceeding good coal, wrought at ſeven or eight fathoms from the ſurface, ſhown to be from 10 to 11 feet thick. There is upon the farms of [illegible] cleughs and Eaſter Garrieve, a great deal of large full-grown timber, conſiſting of aſh, elm, plane, alder, and birch, with a great number of large Scotch fir trees, and ſeveral plantations of leſſer foreſt timber, many of which are now fit for cutting down.

As theſe lands are moſtly unincloſed, and in their natural ſtate, it is believed by moſt judges of ground who have ſeen them, that there is no eſtate in Ayrſhire which could be improven to more advantage, and at ſo ſmall an expence.

One large farm, conſiſting wholly of arable ground and fine meadow, and extending to 160 acres, was out of leaſe at Martinmas 1788, and was then three years in paſture.

The free rent of this eſtate is at preſent only 421 l. [illegible] 2 d. But there is almoſt a certainty, that by the ſale of the lime and coal, theſe two articles, not in the preſent rental, will, on a leaſe, yield an additional rent of 200 l. more, beſides ſupplying the tenants with lime and coal at hand, and at a low price;

Mr George Campbell at New Cumnock will ſhow the grounds And for particulars, apply to Charles Maxwell of Merkſworth, Paiſly, and Laurence Hill writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the rental, progreſs of writs, articles of roup, &c.

There has lately been diſcovered in the lands a ſeam of coal betwixt four and five feet thick, of an excellent quality, near the ſurface, and which may be wrought at a very trifling expence. And, from the coal and lime a large rent will immediately be drawn, as they command the [illegible] great part of Nithſdale.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands lying in and about the towns of Fortroſe and Roſemarkie, which belonged to the deceaſed Sir ALEXANDER GRANT of Dalvey, Bart. pleaſantly ſituated along the Bays of Fortroſe and [illegible] holding feu partly of the Magiſtrates of Fortroſe, and partly of Alexander Roſs, Eſq. of Cromarty. The free rent, after deduction of public burdens and feu duties, is [illegible] 10s. 11d. Sterling; and, for encouragement of offerers, they are to be expoſed at the upſet price of 4000l. Sterling.

If the lands are not ſold *in cumulo*, it is propoſed to expoſe them in the following lots:

Lot I.—The Lands called Nine Riggs, including the yard or Croft called Pilcroft. Free rent, 29l. 16s. 4d.

Lot II.—The Lands and Fields called Eaſter Hill of Fortroſe, including the Pendicle of Land called Minnitbrook, and the Lands called Lutcheſwards, and the benefit of the new loft in the kirk of Roſemarkie. Free rent, 25l. 10s. [illegible]

Lot III.—The Lands called Gallowbank, Lochlands, Hakeſhill, and Millcroft; alſo that Rig of Ground called Taiecroft, with the Houſes and Gardens called the Factory Houſes, and the benefit of a good table ſeat in the kirk. Free rent, 28l. 6s. 6d.

Lot IV.—The Lands called Longneſs Acres, Caſtlebank, and Leg. Free rent, 27l. 7s. 6d.

Lot V.—Eaſt and Weſter Thornycleatys, including the Lands called Reybank. Free rent, 22l. 14s.

Lot VI.—The Lands called Caſt of Greengate and Croft of Waterfords. Free rent, 28l. 12s. 9d.

Lot VII.—The Fields called Huſband Shade, and the Rigg called Play Rigg. Free rent, 28l. 3s. 6d.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, may apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain; and Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, articles of roup, and plans of the lands.

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